

Second Supplemental Reconstruction Act of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following is the text of the bill as passed both Houses: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the Act of 2d March, 1867, entitled, "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the Act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter the said governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. That the commander of any district named in said Act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, to have effect fully disapproved; whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said Act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or presuming to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power of election, appointment or authority, derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon suspension or removal by such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army, as aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That the General of the Army of the United States shall be invested with all the power of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil office, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; Provided, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district, or by the General of the Army; and it shall be the duty of such commanders to remove from office as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this Act, and the Acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. That the boards of registration provided for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 23, 1867, shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, not to allow the registration of any person; to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered; and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or striking from the list: Provided, That no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary Act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held in any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was held in such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words, "executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said Act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said Act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who, at that time, possess the qualifications required by said Act, who have not already been registered; and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote, by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registering or voting.

Sec. 8. That section 4 of said last named Act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Sec. 9. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons heretofore elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers appointed acting under them,

shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. That the provisions of this Act and the Acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

## THE COURIER.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

R. A. THOMPSON & ROBT. YOUNG, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, for six months Subscription. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertising notices.

Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Payment can be made in currency, or in provision at the market rates.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of a cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, July 20, 1867.

H. O. HERRICK, Esq., of Anderson, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the third district of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. VAN WYCK, Esq.

In New York, on the 16th instant, cotton was quoted at 22½. Gold, 49½. Flour \$8 to \$9 50. Corn lower.

The District Court, Judge WICKLIFFE presiding, was in session on Monday and Tuesday last. The business of the term was unimportant. Col. KEITH discharged the official duties of the Solicitor very acceptably in his absence.

A party of gentlemen from Rabun, Georgia, passed through this place on Wednesday night last, in pursuit of a man named MORGAN, who had stolen a fine mare from Mr. JONES of that county. MORGAN is reported to be making his way to Spartanburg.

Special attention is directed to the law card of EDWARD F. STOKES, Esq., of Greenville. Mr. STOKES enters upon the practice of his profession under auspicious circumstances.

We have received the circular of the "Hillsborough Military and Polytechnic Academy," now in full operation at Hillsborough, North Carolina. It is under the superintending care of Gen. R. E. COLSTON, to whom all communications on the subject must be addressed.

### "Refreshment Party"

The advertisement of the "Refreshment Party," at Wallhalla, has been corrected in this issue. It will come off on Saturday the 3d of August next. The people of Wallhalla have a pleasant way of entertaining their friends and the public; and we bespeak for them, on this occasion, large and liberal audiences.

### Shiloh Tannery.

The Tannery of Messrs. LAY and LOVINGOOD is now in successful operation. They offer for sale superior stock of all kinds, on the most accommodating terms. The firm is entirely reliable. Mr. LAY, one of the partners, gives the business his personal attention, and will take pleasure in filling the orders of customers. See their advertisement.

### H. L. JEFFERS & Co.

We advert with pleasure to the card of this firm to be found in our advertising columns. Many of our citizens will recognize with pleasure the name of an old comrade in arms, Capt. WM. H. JEFFERS, of "Trenholm's Squadron, Gary's Brigade," and know that he will prove as faithful in the discharge of any business entrusted to him as he was true to the cause for which he fought. Planters and others wishing to form a business connection, in Charleston, could not employ a more substantial house than that of H. L. JEFFERS & Co.

### Reconstruction.

Congress has passed a second supplemental reconstruction act, which is published in our columns this week. The provisions of this act are made so plain that even Mr. STANBERRY's pedantry need not be again volunteered in this behalf. To him and the President, the unfortunate people of the South are doubtless indebted for the increased rigors of this second turn of the political screw.

### New Advertisements.

Attention is specially directed to the new advertisements in this issue, namely:

A. S. WALLACE, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, through his deputy, Mr. J. W. CONN.

Col. F. A. HORE, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue for 5th Regiment, requiring Returns to be made.

Rev. J. R. HAMLIN, Vice President of the Musical Convention, to meet at Liberty Church.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D., requiring creditors to prove their demands against the estate of Col. T. H. BOGGS.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS, a native of Lancaster District, in this State, but now a resident of Paris, has forwarded to Gov. ORR, \$1,000 in gold for the poor of his native District.

The Atlantic cotton mills of Lawrence, Mass., employ 2,000 hands, and turn out 60,000 yards of cloth daily. The pay-roll of last month amounted to \$85,000.

### Agriculture.

WHEAT.—The season for seeding wheat is fast approaching. The importance of the wheat crop, with the many failures attending its production, should, we think, awaken unusual interest on this subject. To sow and reap is unprofitable. To sow and reap abundantly is profitable. But how to sow and reap is the question: It is not believed that the uncertainty attending the production of a wheat crop is as great as we are led to suppose. True, we have many failures; but may they be explained away in great part at least. Is there, in most instances, sufficient preparation for this crop? Is the soil stiff or clayey? Has it been loosened by thorough breaking? Is it rich by nature, or been made so by fertilizers? Do you get your seed from the remote South, which insures early maturity? Is your grain seeded in dry weather? Is your field fair to the sun in its winter course?

The difference in the cost of producing a wheat and corn crop, in the present condition of labor, has forced this subject upon our attention. All small grain is easier and cheaper grown than corn or cotton. Why not, then, make due preparation and sow more abundantly of wheat, rye, oats, and barley?

TURNIPS.—This is a most important crop, and one which is rarely cultivated to any extent in this section. When "laying by" and harvesting are over, ample preparation may be made for this crop. Fresh land is to be desired, but manure or fertilizers are absolutely essential to large, fine yields. Turnips, as a general thing, should be drilled and worked. The yield, upon rich soil, is almost always good. The turnip is not only desirable for table use, but almost invaluable for stock, especially milch cows. We trust our people will sow largely.

### Taxes.

We are indebted to Mr. S. G. HERNON, Tax Collector, for the following "facts and figures" in relation to the State and District tax for 1866:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| \$33,160 value town lots at 30c.   | \$ 150.48   |
| 1,773 capitation tax returns at \$1 each.                                | 1,773.00    |
| \$5,900 mortgage, employments, professions, &c., at \$2 per \$100.       | 118.00      |
| \$21,800 sales of goods, wares and merchandise at 60c. per \$100.        | 130.80      |
| \$5,990 value of manufactures for sale, &c., at \$1 per \$100.           | 59.90       |
| \$55,791 value burghies, carriages, &c., at \$1 per \$100.               | 557.91      |
| \$800.00 gross income of "Ken- wee Courier" at \$2 per \$100.            | 16.00       |
| \$1,000 gross income from salaries, rents, &c., at \$1 per \$100.        | 10.00       |
| \$10,391 gross income on Mills at \$2 per \$100.                         | 207.82      |
| \$200.00 gross income from Hotels at \$2 per \$100.                      | 4.00        |
| \$100.00 gross income from Butchers, &c., at \$2 per \$100.              | 2.00        |
| \$650.00 gross income from Bar-rooms, at \$10 per \$100.                 | 65.00       |
| \$300.00 gross income from Ferries, toll bridges, &c., at \$1 per \$100. | 3.00        |
| 221 dogs at \$1 each.  | 221.00      |
| 1 Public Hack at \$10.   | 10.00       |
| 1 Omnibus at \$25.   | 25.00       |
| 2,985 acres land at \$3. \$23.88   |             |
| 4,455 " " " \$7. 31.18   |             |
| 10,520 " " " \$6. 63.12  |             |
| 33,240 " " " \$5. 166.20   |             |
| 71,420 " " " \$4. 285.68   |             |
| 114,615 " " " \$3. 343.81  |             |
| 198,150 " " " \$2. 396.30  |             |
| 96,430 " " " \$1. 96.43  |             |
| 77,490 " " " \$0. 87.4   |             |
| 19,220 " " " \$0. 19.22  |             |
| 698,525 total acres re'd'd, 1430.30 at 30 cts. per \$100.                | 4,290.92    |
| Gross State tax.   | \$7,145.39  |
| Debit Collector's commissions at 6 per cent.                             | 447.32      |
| Net tax.   | \$7,008.06  |
| Paid in "Bills Receivable" of S. C.                                      | \$1,983.00  |
| " U. S. Treasury and Legal Tender Notes.                                 | 3,608.45    |
| " Pay Certificates.  | 848.50      |
| Tax Executions.  | 1,018.43    |
| Total.   | \$7,455.39  |
| Read Tax.  | \$3,727.69  |
| Debit Collector's commissions.   | 223.66      |
| Paid Commissioners, (less tax executions).                               | \$3,504.03  |
| Poor Tax.  | \$745.53    |
| Debit Collector's commissions.   | 44.73       |
| Paid Commissioners (less tax executions).                                | 700.80      |
| Public Building Tax.   | \$372.70    |
| Debit Collector's commissions.   | 22.36       |
| Paid Commissioners (less tax executions).                                | \$350.40    |
| Not total District assessments.  | \$4,555.25  |
| Net State and District Tax.  | \$11,503.30 |

We are indebted to Rev. J. R. HAMLIN for a package of superior turnip seed.

The great tabernacle of the Saints at Salt Lake City is now finished. It is 250 feet long and 150 wide, and furnishes a comfortable sitting room for 10,000 persons.

RICHMOND, July 12.—Meetings of citizens were held in Rappahannock County and Dinwiddie, yesterday, at which the Republican platform was adopted, and delegates sent to the August convention in Richmond. Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy and Hon. Wm. M. Treadway, both ex-members of Congress, participated in the latter meeting. The "Whig" has accounts of various other meetings of similar character in the State.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Two registers, of the Washington (Texas) District, were shot yesterday, and badly wounded.

MOBILE, July 13.—The steamer Red Gauntlet sailed this morning, with 110 emigrants for Brazil.

266 white and 1,424 colored persons registered in the seventh ward this week; total number registered in the city, 5,814.

Geo. H. Hilliard, flour inspector, shot himself to-day.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Two Mexican filibustering expeditions here and one in Buffalo are filling up rapidly.

### Gen. Sickles' Letter.

We have not deemed it wise or becoming to discuss the probable action of Congress, says the "Charleston Daily News." With the issue which has brought the National Legislature together at so inopportune a time, under such unpropitious circumstances, the people of the South have had nothing to do. Fairly and faithfully have we done, or rather were we doing the duty imposed upon us and if like the victim of old we were to roll the stone up the hill only to see it tauntingly thrown back, all that was left us was to bear patiently the exercise of this tormenting tyranny. But not only has the action of Congress so far indicated on the part of the North, a just recognition of our position, but there are evidences that there are those in power who comprehend the opportunity for state-manship which the present crisis affords.

Our readers can scarcely fail to understand that we refer specially to the letter from Gen. Sickles to Senator Trumbull, which we published yesterday. What we could not say, he has said, and his words are weighty with the experience of one who has perhaps more successfully than any of his colleagues carried out the provisions of the Reconstruction Act. His fidelity to the Republican party not the most extreme radical doubt, and the condition of the Military District which he commands is the best proof of the practical wisdom of the administration.

His letter may be considered in two points of view; first, as the testimony of the most competent of witnesses of the condition of the State under his command, and second as the suggestion of the highest practical authority as to the best mode of reconstruction.

Considered as testimony, we can refer to it as conclusive proof that our people have done their duty; that they have met fairly the responsibilities which the Act imposes, and that the work of reconstruction would be more prompt, the more we were trusted with our own government.

As a suggestion, it can scarcely be overvalued. For two years General Sickles has been in command in the Carolinas; he has had ample opportunity to observe; he has brought into immediate contact with all classes and all interests, and has proved, by results, that the spirit of the people and the requirements of the law, are not incompatible.

With this knowledge—with a deeper interest than any other living man in the successful administration of the Act—he advises that the universal suffrage which has been enforced, should be accompanied by an universal amnesty; that if reconstruction is to be effected, that the best elements of society are the material with which it should be effected, and that no such sham reconstruction should be effected as would result from the exclusion of the wealth, the character, and the intelligence of the State.

It is clear that is not reconstruction which places class in antagonism to class—which excludes from the public service those who are fitted by education and experience to direct public affairs wisely, and that to disfranchise all who naturally control is simply to put an inexperienced, uneducated majority at the mercy of that reaction which the minority, possessed of all the real strength of society, will, sooner or later effect.

General Sickles recognizes further that among the wisest and best men of the South are those whom the late experiment of secession has completely satisfied—who consider that a great revolution has opened the field of new ideas and new habits, but who will not interfere actively in public so long as that action is supposed to be dictated simply by the selfish desire to restore their own fortunes.

Such men are scarce the most efficient instruments in the reconstruction which the country desires, and are the surest mediators between the old and the new. He sees what is the fact, that in the late war the great mass of the people were one, and that any disfranchisement which is consistent must include nearly the whole of the intelligence and character of the South, and that no reconstruction could be sound based upon such an exclusion.

He says distinctly what is equally true, that such a disfranchisement would place the South under the control of those who are not fitted to direct it truly, and that the true interest of the whole country requires that when these States are restored, they should be restored in the fulness of such wealth, intelligence and character as they possess—that if they are to be the equals of the North in the Senate, the better fitted they are for that equality, the better for the country.

Whether opinions so sound, and coming even from so high an authority, will be respected, we cannot say, but whether treated with the consideration they deserve or not, we acknowledge our obligation to Gen. Sickles for placing upon record in this letter a vindication of the character and position of the States he commands, which history will not neglect.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Derby strongly denounced the action of the Mexican Government in putting Maximilian to death, but he made no disclosures as to what measures the government intends to adopt in regard to Mexico.

RICHMOND, July 13.—Registration closed in this city to-day; the colored majority is 1,110.

A company, with \$527,000 capital paid up, was formed to-day, for the purpose of purchasing lands in Virginia for the erection of manufacturing and developing the mineral resources of the State. E. L. Hamlin, of Ohio, is President, and Thos. H. Wynne, of Virginia, Secretary.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 13.—Boiler's cotton-mill exploded to-day. One of the boilers was carried over a square. The engineer was killed, the superintendent's legs and one arm broken, and several women were scalded. A considerable portion of the factory is in ruins.

PARIS, July 13.—The French Government, hearing nothing from its Mexican Minister since the capture of the City of Mexico, is about sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to protect him or resent indignities offered him.

LONDON, July 11.—The Russian Cabinet has issued a circular to its diplomats in France, England and the United States, urging a joint inquiry concerning the condition of Ireland.

### MERE MENTION.

A destructive fire at Timmonsville, in this State, caused a loss of \$12,800.—The steamer R. E. Bell was capsized in Waccamaw river, on the 5th instant, and seven lives lost.—The paper circulation of the United States is over \$700,000,000—\$500,000,000 more than before the war.—Sermons are sold for "original" use in London for 6s. 3d.—and dear at that.—It is expected that 1500 new dwellings will be erected in Washington this season.—An elevator is to be built at Milwaukee, that will hold 1,250,000 bushels of grain.—There are seven Republican newspapers in Texas.—There were 472 deaths in New York city last week.—At Salt Lake, cotton yarn, spun from Utah cotton, sells for 20 cents a pound more than yarn from the States.—There is \$5,950,000,000 gold in use in various ways.—The Eureka Cotton Mills at Houston, Texas, turn out about 1000 yards daily.—There are 775 students in Oberlin College, nearly half of them being ladies.—The Charleston custom house is to be completed.—A Paris correspondent estimates the number of visitors at the Exhibition at 600,000, and says they spend \$1,000,000 a day on an average.—There is a schism among the Mormons, Brigham Young denouncing three of his Elders as apostates.—A venerable Hublist who saw President Johnson's entry into Boston on Saturday, saw also President Washington's in 1789.—Little girls believe in the man in the moon—big girls believe in a man in the honeymoon.—The harvest in Minnesota will allow her to export 15,000,000 bushels of grain.—The total loss of the Austrian army, in the late war with Prussia, was \$4,041 officers and men, or over one-fifth of the number put in the field.—Flour is four dollars a barrel cheaper in New York than it was six weeks ago.—The receipts from internal taxes now average a million a day.—Of the Indian race which once thickly peopled this continent, only 350,000 men, women and children remain in the United States.

### Public Meeting.

The Court House on last Friday night was filled with a large concourse of people, white and colored, says the "Anderson Intelligencer" of the 17th inst., to listen to addresses from speakers selected for the occasion. The meeting was managed through the influence of prominent colored men, and was gotten up for the purpose of giving an emissary of the Radical party an opportunity of placing the programme of that party before the citizens of this town, irrespective of color. In order, however, to make a show of perfect fairness, and at the instance of the colored missionary, Judge J. S. MURRAY was previously invited to be present, and address the meeting. This Mr. MURRAY consented to do, and in the outset of his remarks, stated that the anomalous condition of affairs and the perturbed state of the country alone induced him to appear upon the arena of politics at this time, and endeavor by advice and counsel to "throw oil upon the troubled waters," and distinctly place before each individual what he conceived to be the duty of every man, in view of the critical condition of public affairs. His speech was throughout frank, manly, and in consonance with the highest principles of justice. He dwelt at length upon the object and necessity of government, and its relation to the subjects, and then proceeded to apply his reasoning to the action of the ruling majority in this section, contending that the laboring population of the South were oppressed by the action of this party, and that they should not affiliate with any party not disposed to give them equal and exact justice, especially in the imposition of taxes. His argument in this particular could not be fairly met, but we regret to add that the sequel showed that sophistry might outweigh the most invulnerable argument. In concluding, Judge Murray offered practical and sound advice to the freedmen, urging them to use all their efforts to elevate their race, morally and intellectually.

The next speaker was introduced as the Rev. Mr. Randolph, a native of Charleston, and the Radical missionary before alluded to. He is a bright mulatto, well educated, and thoroughly conversant with the politics of the day. He began by announcing himself a "Radical Republican," and exulted in his position as a member of that party now controlling the legislation of this country. He then launched out into a criticism of the various positions assumed by the gentleman who preceded him, and with scarcely an exception, misstated his views or misrepresented his argument. The ingenious manner of the critic had full effect upon the colored portions of the audience, and it was evident that they relied implicitly on his version. We will not pretend to state explicitly the course pursued by this enthusiastic admirer of the Radical party. It must suffice, that his entire speech was laudatory and intended to advance the interests of his party; and it was even claimed by him that the principles enunciated in their platform were worthy of adoption by the entire South. As an act of justice, however, we will add that he gave much good advice to the colored race respecting their individual conduct, and that he strongly deprecated strife and dissension between the races. He is a ready speaker—calm and collected in his manner—and was enthusiastically cheered by the colored people.

Mr. Murray replied briefly to some of the misrepresentations of the last named speaker, when the crowd dispersed. Good order was maintained, as a general thing, and the speakers received strict attention from all. About one-fourth of the audience were white men, while the remainder included all sizes and both sexes of the colored race.

St. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Bakalov advised state that the Russian troops stormed the Kahn's entrenched camp, gaining a great victory.

PARIS, July 13.—The corner stone of the Protestant Church for Americans was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies and celebrations.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Further accounts from the Fort Wallace fight say six cavalrymen were killed and the soldiers driven into the fort; a non-commissioned officer was captured, tortured and mutilated. Thirteen negro soldiers died of cholera in Fort Harker.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Julian asked leave to introduce a resolution ordering the Reconstruction Committee to report a Bill forfeiting the lands granted to the Southern States for railroad purposes. He stated that there were 5,000,000 acres of the best lands in the South in the hands of rebel corporations, which poor men, white and black, ought to have for homesteads.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Julian moved to suspend the rules, which was done by a vote of 99 to 35, and the resolution was modified so as to embrace only Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana, and was then passed.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution providing that the District Commander in Louisiana should be authorized to issue \$4,000,000 of coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of seven and a half per centum per annum, to repair levees, and further providing that the assumption of these bonds by the State should be made a condition precedent to her admission to the Union. In order to pass the resolution he moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion failed. The Senate Reconstruction Bill was reported with several amendments.

A rambling debate ensued, during the progress of which Logan, of Illinois, said he had no sympathy with any man who stood bail for Jefferson Davis, and that if it had been himself who had effected the capture, and (Horace Greeley could publish it,) there never would have been any trouble in trying him, either in a civil or military court, except such an one as he (Logan) might have organized. He himself would have been the Court, and there would have now been no Jefferson Davis. He would to-day, if he had the power, hang Jefferson Davis and every one of his Cabinet officers. That the only man in America who had nerve enough to hang traitors was Juarez.

Mr. Stevens moved the previous question, when the Bill, as amended, was passed and went back to the Senate.

The House then took a recess.

A bill has passed the House appropriating \$1,675,000 for reconstruction. During the discussion, Eldridge spoke about the extravagance of district commanders—alluding to Sickles as a greater harlequin than the commander at New Orleans; and had read by the Clerk newspaper articles speaking of the display made by Sickles, riding around Charleston in a coach and four. Bingham replied that it was fitting a man who had lost a leg in defense of his Government should ride in a coach and four.

Nothing important in the Senate, except the passage of the reconstruction Act, which goes to the President.

In the House, to-day, the petition of the Legislature of Arkansas for an appropriation to improve the Mississippi levees, was received, by a vote of fifty-six to forty-three, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The reception was opposed, on the ground that Arkansas was no State and the Legislature could not petition.

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler called up the resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire how many Mexican soldiers had been executed after the capture of Maximilian. He said that Maximilian's operations were of a part with his decree of 1866. Had his rebellion succeeded its provisions would have been executed on the liberal soldiers. That Maximilian signed his own death-warrant when he signed that decree, and that he ought never to have died by a bullet, but that the officers who captured him should have hung him to the first tree. This was not done, however, and it proved that the Mexicans were a chivalrous people. That the course of our Government towards Mexico had been a cowardly one.

Mr. Johnson spoke favorably of Maximilian.

Mr. Nye denounced him as an agent of Napoleon to assist the rebellion, and eulogized Juarez.

Mr. Howard thought that Maximilian met the fate that he deserved.

The further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Mr. Wilson offered a Bill to authorize the Secretary of War to raise four regiments, and appropriate \$1,500,000 for frontier defence.

The Senate went into Executive session, and took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President has sent to the Senate the documents called for regarding reconstruction, and the estimates of expense for carrying out these bills, viz: \$14,000,000, in addition to \$2,100,000 already expended. This was the aggregate for governing these States before the war; and this sum, continues the President, would be considerably augmented, if the State machinery, operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the State Governments, should become responsible for the liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in a laudable effort to develop their resources, and in no wise connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate \$100,000,000—the greater part being due loyal citizens and foreigners. It is a subject for Congressional consideration, whether the assumption of these debts and obligations is would not impair the national credit.

Gen. Ord asked and obtained permission from the Secretary of War to confine horse-thieves in the Dry Tortugas.

Gen. Grant approves a suggestion from Gen. Pope, that the Confederates who oppose the Congressional reconstruction Acts violate the terms of their parole.

Gen. Ord complains of difficulty in finding loyal men, in Mississippi, qualified for registration.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the Senate, a bill relieving certain deserters, passed. The President sent a message regarding the Russian treaty, asking an appropriation to carry it out. Also, the convention between the United States and Venezuela, providing for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela. After Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced two bills on reconstruction—one entitled, "A bill to enable the inhabitants of the Southern Territories to form State Governments," which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Adjourned.

The President notified Speaker Colfax that his veto would be sent in on Thursday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—There have been rains for the past month, and cotton prospects are rather poor. The caterpillar and army worm are both reported doing great damage. It continues too wet to work the grass out.